

and giving her his blessing, he started on his journey.

When, at the end of four weeks, Mr. Odell again appeared at the little meeting house, you may be sure he was received with marked attention. Martin was the most forward of all, and, after preaching and class meeting—there was a pretty full attendance at both—took the minister home with him. Ever since that time, the preachers have been entertained at his house.



**THE FACE TRADER.**  
Ottawa, October 3, 1849.

**Democratic Nominations.**

For County Judge—M. E. HOLLISTER.  
For Associate Justices—P. M. BILDEE,  
J. M. BURNEY,  
For County Clerk—S. J. RAYBOND.  
For Treasurer & Assessor—J. F. WAGNER.  
For County Surrogate—G. H. NORRIS.  
For School Commissioners—L. E. DELANO.

**The Barnburner Convention.**

A considerable portion of our space to-day is taken up with the proceedings of the Barnburner convention at this place on Saturday. We have no room for comment on these proceedings to-day. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the convention was very slimly attended. Yet a fuller attendance would probably have nominated the same ticket; at least the nominations made appear to be generally satisfactory to the party, evincing thus a very remarkable degree of liberality on the part of the old abolitionists, who have not a name to represent them on the ticket. As to the candidates, aside from their politics, they are doubtless men of character, abundantly qualified to fill the offices to which they have been named.

We go the resolutions clean thro', so far as they involve principle. So far as principles are concerned, they cover the same ground taken by the democratic convention which met here last week; and they prove what we have all along contended for, that in principle, the barnburner and Cass democrats of Lasalle county are perfectly agreed. And we regret exceedingly that no such good feeling in regard to men exists among them as should exist where there is so entire an agreement as to principle. There is a grievous fault somewhere, but we have no time to look it up to-day.

#### The Fair at Lowell.

Our readers will find in another column a full report of the Fair on Tuesday of the Buel Institute at Lowell. We had the pleasure of being present at this fair, and were highly gratified to find the attendance so respectable. There were, we should think, over a thousand persons present, nearly half of whom were ladies, who indeed, from the articles exhibited, appeared to have been more concerned to add interest to the exhibition, than the other sex. We were, in common with most of those who were present, disappointed to find so little stock, in short, so little of everything in exhibition; but this we are assured was in a great degree attributable to the weather, for several days previous. There was another thing about this fair that struck us as singular. Here were some one thousand people—all more or less dry and hungry; yet what to an eastern man must seem incredible, there was not a huckster wagon on the ground—not a section of gingerbread to be had or a pint of spruce beer, for love or money. And if, fortunately the larder of Mr. Perkins of the Lowell House, had not been apparently inexhaustible proportions, we don't know what we all would have done for something to eat.

There was much about this fair, to show how useful the Institution and how very interesting its fairs might be made, by a little exertion. We are persuaded that the attendance at the present fair, and the receipts will so encourage the members of the Buel Institute, that their next fair, however respectable and creditable the late one undoubtedly was, will be an honor to northern Illinois, and fraught with the most beneficial and interesting results.

Taylor has appointed two postmasters at Canton in this State. They are both contending for the place, having both applied and both received the appointment on the same day. It is supposed the difficulty will be settled by each setting up a post-office on his own hook.

#### The County Court.

As the people are about to elect a county judge and two associate Justices, there is considerable inquiry as to the nature of the new court about to go into operation, and its powers and duties. By the new constitution, the present county commissioner's court and the Probate court are abolished, and the term of office of present county commissioners and Probate Justices expire on the first Monday of December next. For the transaction of the business heretofore done in these courts it is provided, in Art. 5, of the new constitution as follows:

Sec. 16. There shall be, in each county, a court, to be called a county court.

Sec. 17. One county judge shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 18. The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the general assembly may confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law, where the punishment is by fine only, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. The county judge, with such Justices of the peace in each county as may be designated by law, shall hold terms for the transaction of county business, and shall perform such other duties as the general assembly shall prescribe; *Provided*, the general assembly may require that two Justices, to be chosen by the qualified electors of each county, shall sit with the county judge in all cases; and their shall be elected, quadrennially, in each county, a clerk of the county court, who shall be *ex officio* recorder, whose compensation shall be fees; *Provided*, the general assembly may, by law, make the clerk of the circuit court *ex officio* recorder, in lieu of the county clerk.

The law of the last legislature, confers no jurisdiction, either in civil or criminal cases, on the county court.

The jurisdiction of the county court is prescribed in Sec. 15, of the act of the last legislature "establishing county courts," &c., as follows:

Sec. 15. The said judge, with two Justices of the peace designated and provided for, shall, in all cases whatever, sit as a county court; have, exercise, and possess all the power, jurisdiction, and authority heretofore conferred by law on the county commissioner's court of this state; and shall sit for the transaction of county business on the first Mondays of December, March, June, and September, in every year, and shall continue open until the business before them is disposed of; and called or special terms for the transaction of county business may be held, as now provided by law for special terms of the county commissioner's courts. The sittings of said court shall be in the court houses, or usual places of holding courts in the respective counties.

It will thus be seen, the business now done in the county court will hereafter be transacted in the county court by the judge and two associate Justices, with, however, this important qualification—*unless the township organization is adopted*. In that event, the assessing and collecting of taxes and nearly all the business now done in the county court will be done by Township officers.

The money collected for road purposes will then be paid to the township officers to be by them expended in making and improving roads in their own towns.

In addition to this quarterly meeting of the county court for the transaction of county business, the county Judge will hold a court in the court house, or usual place of holding courts in the several counties of this state, on the first Monday of every month, except the months in which the court meets to do county business, (as above) when the said county court shall be vested (see Sec. 13, p. 65, Sess. Laws 1849) with all the powers and jurisdiction of the probate court, as now established by law, and appeals may be taken from and writs of *certiorari* prosecuted upon its judgments, rendered under the powers conferred in this act in the manner prescribed by law, in case of similar judgments rendered by the probate court. The county court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in hearing and determining all applications for the sale of real estate of deceased persons, for the payment of debts of said decedents, and may make all orders and render all judgments on such applications that the circuit court might or could make or render in similar cases. And the orders and judgments of said court shall have the same force, power and effect as

the orders and judgment of the circuit court in like cases. And final process may issue as from the circuit court.

#### Conducting Elections.

As a total change is made in the manner of voting in this state, new qualifications of voters prescribed and an entirely new law has been passed in reference to the manner of conducting elections, we can devote a portion of our space to inserting a few sections from the election law of the last legislature.

The method of voting is to be by ballot, "which ballot (see Sec. 15, p. 74, Sess. Laws 1849) shall be folded by the voter, and delivered to one of the judges or board of election, who shall, without unfolding or opening the same in any manner, deposit the said ballot in the said ballot box; *Provided*, that no ballot shall be received or counted unless the same is written or printed upon white paper, without any marks or figures thereon, intended to distinguish one ballot from another."

Sec. 14 of the same law provides, that the county commissioner's court shall provide a ballot box, at the expense of the county, for each precinct, "to be kept by one of the judges or board, and to be delivered over to the successors of such judges or board, each of which said ballot boxes shall be furnished with a sufficient lock and key, and before any ballot shall have been deposited therein, the same shall be publicly opened and exhibited, to the end that the judges and clerks assisting at every election may see that no ballot is in said box; after which, the same shall be locked and the key delivered over to one of the judges, or board of election, and shall not be opened during said election, except in the manner and for the purposes herein provided. An opening shall be made in the top or lid of each such ballot-boxes, not larger than shall be sufficient to admit a single closed ballot to be inserted therein at one time, through which each ballot received shall be inserted."

Particular attention is directed to the following section, prescribing the qualifications of voters.

Sec. 10, (p. 72.) At any and all elections held in this state, every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state for one year next preceding any election, and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who was a resident of this state on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall be entitled to vote at any election; but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the precinct or township where a poll shall be held, in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

**A TEXAS CITY.**—We have, on former occasions, spoken of the growth, prospects, &c. of Brownsville, Texas. By the following paragraph from the "Flag," it will be seen that the young city is laying foundations of future greatness and refinement more firm and lasting than granite rock, or any material substance. Cities of higher pretensions than Brownsville might take pattern from her with advantage.

A few months since a minor Sunday School was commenced in that place, to which a donation of twenty dollars worth of the publications of the Am. S. S. Union was made. That school now numbers fifty scholars. The citizens of Brownsville have recently contributed one hundred and thirty dollars towards replenishing the Library with new books. Other institutions of the kind are being organized on the Rio Grande. Is not this American?

**Deaths of the Mexican Generals Paredes and Urrea.**—The *New York Tribune*, under the telegraphic head, notices the death of Gen. Paredes, the former President of the Republic of Mexico, and of Gen. Urrea, the famous guerrilla chieftain near Durango.

Mr. Sibley, the delegate to Congress from Minnesota, has presented the legislature of that territory with a stone, for the national monument at Washington. It is a slab about two and a half feet in length, and a little over one and a half in breadth, and two inches in thickness, of the red pine stone, from the quarry about 200 miles from St. Paul's. The stone is peculiar to Minnesota, and is called by the Sioux Indians, *Eyenshah*.

**Another Jugbroke.**—A Publican's wife, in Suffolk, whilst at church, fell asleep, and let fall her bag, in which she carried a large bunch of keys. Aroused by the noise, she jumped up and exclaimed, "Sail there's another jug broke."

#### FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Buel Institute, At Lowell, La Salle County, October 2d, 1849.

In pursuance of public notice given by the Executive Committee, a Fair of the Buel Institute was held at Lowell, LaSalle county, on Tuesday the second day of October, 1849.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather for several days previous to the fair, much stock as well as a number of articles of produce and mechanism were not brought in for exhibition. But such as were presented were of an excellent order.—The places designated by the committee were, for stock of various kinds, on the south end of the public square—for domestic manufactures, in the School house.

The forenoon was principally employed by the viewing committees in making out their reports.

At two o'clock dinner, prepared by Mr. Perkins, came off, and the tables sufficiently large were prepared to accommodate 200 persons, there was scarcely room for the ladies.—After two or three courses, however the crowd felt satisfied; and, it is presumed, none left dissatisfied because there was not enough prepared. After dinner, a procession was formed by C. R. Potter, marshal of the day, to a small grove at the side of the hill, near the road, where seats had been prepared for the audience and the officers. The audience being seated, Mr. Ware, of Granville, President, introduced Mr. Clark as chaplain, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Wright was then introduced to the audience as orator.

The address was excellent—short, practical, and interesting.

After the address the committees reported as follows:

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

**Stallions and Brood mares.**

The committee on stallions and brood mares would award the following premiums:

1st premium—W. M. Laughlin, Union Grove, Putnam county, (on Onus.)

2d.—Mark Baldwin, of Bureau county (on Sampson.)

1st. on mares—Jacob Rowen of Vermillion.

No 3d premiums were awarded.

The committee would recommend to the raisers of horses to devote more attention to that important branch of the farmer's business.

Wm. Hawes,  
P. Savage,  
M. Letts,  
Oct. 2d, 1849. Committee.

#### Work Horses and Colts.

The committee on work horses, colts &c., having performed their duties, would respectfully report, that they award on 3 year old colts.

1st premium to Asa Holdridge of Point Republic.

2d. to Peter Savage, Bureau Co.

Two year old Colts.

1st John Baird, of Putnam Co.

2d Robt. Blackwell, Galloway.

One year old do.

1st to David Reeder, Galloway.

2d. to Bailey Barras, Lowell.

**Foals.**

1st prem.—J. T. & L. L. Bullock of Point Republic.

2d to Chas. Weston, Granville.

The committee on colts and work horses recommend that a premium be awarded to R. D. Lyman of Ottawa, on a Jack, and also on a mule-colt, which they consider very large and superior for its age.

Wm. Reddick,  
John Wier,  
J. W. Reeder,  
Oct 2d, 1849. Committee.

**Cattle.**

The committee on cattle having viewed all that have been presented would respectfully report as follows:

**On Bulls.**

1st prem.—David Griffin, Sandy.

2d W Jones, do.

3rd C Gaylord, do.

**On Cows.**

1st prem.—Jno. Hendricks, Peru.

2d—J. T. and L. L. Bullock, Point Republic.

**Heifers, 3 year old and under.**

1st premium—J. T. and L. L. Bullock, Pt. Republic.

2d—Jno. Hendricks, Peru.

**Steers.**

1st prem.—Jno. Hendricks, Peru.

2d—Same.

**Calves.**

1st premium—J. T. and L. L. Bullock, Pt. Republic.

2d—J. N. Reeder, Galloway.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. Turner,  
D. Reeder,  
Chas. Weston,  
Committee.

#### Swine.

Committee on Swine award the following premiums:

1st premium—J. T. Bullock, of Pt. Republic.

2d—J. N. Reeder, Galloway, all of which is submitted. J. Hopkins.

J. G. Ross.

J. J. West.

#### Sheep.

No report was made on sheep, but one being presented.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Your committee on dairy products having thoroughly examined a very commendable variety of butter and cheese, take pleasure in submitting the following report:

#### Butter.

1st premium—Mrs. E. F. Hinman, Granville.

2d—Mrs. W. A. Pennell, do.

**Cheese.**

1st premium—Elmer Baldwin, Farm Ridge.

2d—Thos. Ware, Granville.

Your committee cannot too highly urge upon our farmers the importance of attending strictly to this branch of their occupation. It will not only afford them a ready market for what they produce, but a luxury for their own consumption.

Thos. Ware,  
J. F. Little,  
Mrs. O. Turner,  
J. Rider,  
Committee.

#### Mechanism.

Committee on mechanism have examined several wagons, a prairie plough, a chain pump, and several hives and would recommend the following, that on lumber wagons the 1st premium—be awarded to P. Allen, Lowell.

2d—to Mr. Burgess, Bailey's Pt.

The prairie plough presented by Mr. Branson Murray has every appearance of being well calculated for breaking prairie and, from its cheapness and apparent advantages, deserves more notice than your committee are able to give it at present, not having seen it in operation.

The endless chain pump or water elevator presented by F. W. Rowe, answers admirably for the purpose of elevating water from a well. Its superiority exists in the chain being covered with a metal which is not liable to rust, and the facility with which water can be elevated with it. The committee would award a premium to Mr. Rowe. They would also award a premium to Dixwell Lathrop for his superior bee palace and his excellent honey.

A lot of stone ware, brought in by M. Kirkpatrick was too late to receive any attention from the committee.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

L. W. Weston,  
H. Kingsley,  
G. M. Norton,  
Committee.

#### Fruit.

The committee on Fruit submit the following report.

A very commendable variety of apples, peaches, pears, and quinces were presented. Col. J. Wires, of Lacon, Mr. R. Ware, of Granville, and Mr. Chapman, of Hennepin Prairie, exhibited some fine specimens of apples. But those presented by Mr. D. Myers, of Magnolia, and by Mr. M. Robinson, of Granville, were superior, both as to beauty and variety. Both these gentlemen are practical fruit growers, and the specimens of apples which they presented are such as those who buy trees from their nurseries may expect when grown to maturity. The committee recommend a premium to be awarded to Mr. Robinson, as presenting the best specimen and variety of apples.

Of peaches, those presented by Dr. J. S. Bullock, of Vermillionville, and L. L. Bullock, Point Republic, and Mr. Clark, of Granville, were worthy of special notice. Those of Mr. Clark were superior, and the committee recommend a premium be awarded to him.

Mr. Aaron Whittaker, of Caladonia, exhibited a variety of sweet potatoes. The committee recommend a premium be awarded him.

We cannot close our report without calling special attention of this association to the importance of cultivating fruit and selecting the best varieties. A little early attention to the orchard will award to the farmer as well as the mechanic and professional man a rich and abundant reward, and afford a most healthful and delicious luxury.

Some fine pears were shown by Mr. Robinson, of Granville, and Mr. Myers, of Magnolia, but the committee have not felt authorized to award premiums.

C. R. Clark,  
M. Robinson,  
D. Myers,  
Committee.

#### Domestic Manufactures.

The committee on domestic manufactures, to whom was assigned the duty of viewing and awarding premiums for the most deserving articles of domestic manufacture, ask leave to present the following articles as deserving of notice and premium.

Bed quilt—1st premium to Mrs. C. F. Weston, Granville.

2d—to Mrs. McKnight, of do.

Coverlid—Premium to Mrs. I. Dimmick, of Vermilionville.

Flannel—Prem. to C. Dyer, Lowell.

Blanket—do H. Hurd, do

Worsted Portfolio—do to Miss Ann Seely, of do

Read work—Prem. to Miss Hoffman, of Galloway settlement.

Woolen mittens—Prem. to S. Harwood, of do

Woolen Knitted Shawl—Prem. to Mrs. J. D. Hallinger, of Granville.

Palm Leaf hat—Prem. to Miss M. P. Church, of do

Lace Cape—Prem. to Miss E. A. Leonard, Lowell.

Knitted Sack—Prem. to Granville Sewing Society.

Water color Painting—Prem. to Miss M. P. Church, Granville.

The committee would remark that the small amount of funds placed at their disposal, made it necessary to limit the number of premiums to a very few articles, or to make the amount of each premium exceedingly small, in order to do justice to many articles of merit exhibited; of the two the committee preferred the latter course, believing that the amount of premium was less an object than the credit of meritorious production.

C. Todd,  
Mrs. J. S. Bullock,  
C. R. Potter,  
Miss L. M. Pennell,  
M. P. Church,  
Committee.

The next annual meeting of the Institute will be held on the first Tuesday in December, when an election for officers will be held.

Particular attention is asked to the quarterly meetings.

RALPH WARE, President,  
WM. SEELY,  
JAS. G. ROSS, } V. Presdts.  
IRA L. PIER,  
L. L. BULLOCK, Rec. Secretary,  
W. A. PENNELL, Cor. Secretary,  
A. HOLDRIDGE, Treasurer,  
Executive Committee,  
LOWELL, Oct. 2, 1849.

#### From the California Emigrants.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers another letter from the California emigrants across the plains, from whom we had not had a line for several months.

The following letter is from G. L. Suckers, of this place, and was written to his father, who resides here, and to whom we are indebted for a copy of it.

Brown's Creek, 12 miles from Fort Laramie, Salt Lake, July 20th 1849.

Dear Father: I did not know that I would have an opportunity to write to you again before I arrived in the "Promised Land," (California).—But yesterday noon two horsemen came riding by and told us to have our letters for the States ready by Saturday morning.

We have got along remarkably well so far, having lost no cattle. On the Black Hills, after leaving Fort Laramie, the grass was poor, but much better than we expected. Snow could be seen on Laramie Peak.—After leaving the Black Hills and crossing to the sweet water, grass became very poor. We were at Independence Rock, on the Sweet Water July 1st. After leaving Sweet Water, grass became very poor and continued so until we reached Fort Bridges. The principal grass, was a species resembling barley; the cattle eat it very well and appeared to work well on it. Fort Bridges is constructed of logs and is in the country of the Shoshanese or Shoneck Indians.

A person travelling over this country will see a great many curious things. We passed a great many Alkali Springs and swamps before arriving at Fort Bridges. We passed an Alkali Lake where we could have filled our wagons with Saleratus. We also passed an Ice spring. It was the most curious thing I ever saw. It was in a low marshy hollow. By digging a turf 10 or 12 inches deep off the top, you come to clear, pure ice 4 inches thick. We were here on the 5th of July. Ice in any quantity.

After leaving Fort Bridges, we found good grass, and pure mountain water, plenty of cold springs. We passed through some very high mountains. In fording Bear river, we came very near losing our wagon; the current was very swift and came near sweeping it down stream. There were a great many Indians here; they appeared very friendly—helping us get our teams across the river, for which we made them some presents. They can say "how do?" and "swop" pretty plain.

After leaving Bear River, we found first rate grass and water, in all the valleys between the mountains.—5 or six different kinds of grass. We are now among the Utah mountains, have went through some passes, that at a short distance it looked as if there was no outlet. The mountains here are of a reddish color. We are in sight of a large chain of snow topped mountains. We have been travelling along the Canyon Creek today—we cross it 13 times.

To-morrow we go into the City of Salt Lake. We have one creek to cross 19 times. For the past two or three days we have had awful bad roads enough to wear out the patience of the stoutest. Yet we grin and bear it. The road lays between high mountains and up the sides and in the hollows. The

mormons tell us that it is but 700 miles from the lake to Salters in the Sacramento valley. It is so we will be in California in 10 weeks.

Since leaving Council Bluffs, we have averaged 17 miles a day which we call good travelling for ox teams. At least two thirds of the teams have gone by way of Sutter's cut-off. We heard of a road having been found, through from Salt Lake, and resolved to try it. If it proves to be as has been stated we will make by the operation.

For 150 or 200 miles, before coming to the junction of the Oregon and California roads, the dead cattle averaged about one a mile. I have no doubt they will average more than that on the cut-off. Tell Loring and Broomfield that we passed Tom and George in the Black Hills. They were well when we passed them, teams in good order, lost none of their cattle. I saw Erick, Dutch and Crist before we got to the sweet water. Passed them 4th of July, laying by on the sweet water.

Tell Eels Frank has been sick for a week or two, but is now able to eat his ration. Judson is sick but not dangerous; he is on the mend.

I am well and kicking, bound for California. I have not missed my day to drive since we left Council Bluffs. I live first rate, have hard bread and pork for breakfast, hard bread and water for dinner and pork and hard bread for supper. My teeth are good yet, I can gnaw hard bread first rate and go fat pork with a good relish. Tell the boys I am well and feel first rate. You must excuse had writing as I am using an ex yoke in place of a desk. I suppose you have written before this and expect a letter as soon as I arrive in California.

City of Salt Lake, July 22d.—I am very much disappointed in the looks of the valley of Salt Lake.—The Mormons have to water everything they raise. They bring water 5 miles. The Mormons tell hard stories about feed after we get three or four hundred miles farther. It is 866 miles to the gold mines. We are lying by here to day. The mail leaves here in a few days. I don't know exactly when. The Salt Lake Valley is surrounded by high mountains on all sides. I know of no particular news to write so this will have to suffice for the present.

#### Mass Convention of the Free Democracy.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of LaSalle County was held, in pursuance of previous notice, at the Court House in Ottawa, on Saturday, the 29th day of Sept. inst., and organized by appointing

William H. W. Cushman President.

Wells Wait, Levi Kelsey, William Sly and Jesse L. Hinman, Vice Presidents.

Henry W. Underhill and John Kennedy Secretaries.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and thereupon on motion, the meeting proceeded to nominate candidates for county offices. The names of Henry G. Cotton and Elmer Baldwin were submitted to the meeting for nomination for county Judge. Mr. Baldwin declined being a candidate, and Mr. Cotton receiving nearly the unanimous vote, was nominated by acclamation for that office.

Elmer Baldwin and Chas H. Gilman were unanimously nominated as candidates for associate justices; and Maurice Murphy for county clerk. Reese Morgan for Treasurer and Assessor.

Robert Rowe for county surveyor.

Wells Wait for school Commissioner.

On motion, J V A Hoes, Levi Kelsey, William Sly, Luther Woodward J O Glover, J. P. Wiswall, and Jesse L. Hinman were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Mr. Hoes, on behalf of the committee, submitted the following.

**Resolved**, That we repeat with renewed pleasure our unalterable determination to use all honorable means to prevent the extension of slavery into territory now free and to abolish it wherever we may constitutionally do it.

**Resolved**, That we will not be satisfied with the *Masterly inactivity* of Calhoun or the *non-interference* policy of Cass as declared in his Nicholson letter and repeated in his recent one to Mr Ritchie, but that we will fight on and fight ever until we as a nation are relieved from the responsibility of the existence of slavery, and the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787 shall be extended to all our territories, demanding this as due to our exalted position among the nations of the earth, our republican institutions, the cause of freedom, the dictates of humanity and to the free labor of the land to prevent it from degradation.

**Resolved**, That in the progress of our principles within the last year we find great cause for rejoicing.—The Legislatures of nearly all the Northern States—political assemblies, State and County conventions, of those who one year ago opposed our principles or wanted the moral courage to avow them, have since adopted our platform and that inmost cases without qualification or reserve; and with a zeal and earnestness that fully attests the strength of our po-